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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light winds from between Northwest and Northeast. Fair.  
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1019.1 mbs., 30.09 in. Temperature, 69.3 deg. F. Dew point, 58 deg. F. Relative humidity, 88. Wind direction, ESE. Wind force, 10 knots.  
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VOL. III NO. 306

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1948.

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## ENGLAND SHIVERS

London, Dec. 27.—Temperatures below freezing point in many parts of England on Christmas Day and Sunday continued today.  
The lowest temperature in the country was reported from Mildenhall, Suffolk, where it was 18 degrees.  
Because of frost there was no racing today at Kempton Park.—Reuter.

## Fu Claims A "Glorious Victory"

Peking, Dec. 27.—Government troops repelled fresh Communist assaults against Tangku, seat of Tientsin, General Fu Tso-yi's headquarters claimed on Monday.  
Calling it a "glorious victory," General Fu said the Tangku defenders within 24 hours inflicted more than 3,000 casualties on the Reds.  
He reported local gains in the Western suburbs of encircled Peking including recapture of the temple of God of Wealth.  
Six persons were arrested in Peking as suspected Communist spies.  
New censorship regulations in force against the Chinese press forbid publication of any war news not covered in communiques by the official Central News agency.  
Publication of peace rumours is banned as leading to lower morale.  
—Associated Press.

## Bishop Of Hereford Dead

Hereford, Dec. 27.—Dr. Richard Parsons, Bishop of Hereford, died in a hospital at Hereford on Sunday night, at the age of 60.  
He was taken to hospital on Christmas Eve.  
Bishop Parsons went to Hereford in 1941 after being Bishop of Southwark since 1932.  
Near his home in Kennington—he lived in an ordinary house—four churches were bombed during the war and he became known as "London's most bombed Bishop."  
In May, 1948, Bishop Parsons toured Yugoslavia as the representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A number of arrests by Yugoslav police followed a sermon preached by him in Belgrade Cathedral.  
He leaves a widow and one son.  
His elder son died of wounds in Egypt in 1942.—Reuter.

## EDITORIAL

### Strength In The Air

It has become a truism that in these modern days he is master who holds the air. In defence this means paramount fighter organization and a large measure of air control over sea lanes of communication. In offence, a powerful, well trained and active bomber force capable of striking where it will; and both roles must be coupled with a proper system of co-operation with the Army and Navy, within the whole scheme of national defence, martial and civil, industrial and personal. Since both the British Cabinet and the U.S. State Department recently gave pride of place to their air forces as prime combat services, it is not out of place to observe the steps taken by the RAF to implement the Government's policy. At present it disposes more than 250,000 service men and women, plus a considerable number of civilians who perform various duties—technical, clerical and service. Emphasis rightly has been laid on training and development generally, and in spite of the shortage of skilled men in a number of categories, some dozens of squadrons can be put into the air to discharge any special task. In this is seen continuation of the policy initiated by Lord Trenchard 30 years ago when he insisted upon putting quality before quantity and giving pride of place to training in its many phases. The air lift to and from Berlin by Transport Command is a remarkable demonstration of RAF ability. About 250 RAF transport planes carry some 1,000

tons of goods into Berlin in all weathers, and the value of this training to a large number of air and ground crews cannot be over-estimated. It is also to be noted that the recent air exercises gave Britain's air defences an opportunity to test their peacetime co-ordination, a task for which the exercises were specially designed. Isolation is no longer practicable. Thus the Western Union has now been called into being. On the military side its main purpose has been a higher degree of defence in which the interests of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg are to be secured. Here emphasis on air is plain, and it is important for Britain lies the greatest contribution Britain can make initially to stay the march of an aggressor. Furthermore there are welcome signs of action on the lines of a North Atlantic Pact, appropriately heralded by the presence in Britain of 90 Superfortresses, members of the U.S. Air Corps, which are periodically changed on a rota. Compared to the end of the last war the great air commands of the RAF are seen in healthy miniature, capable of rapid expansion should war become imminent; for behind them in their workshops and homes stand a million ex-armen and ex-airwomen, experienced in its work, and most of whom could be counted upon to bring expansion to its flood, within a comparatively short time. There is reason to feel confident that not again will Britain have to suffer the humiliating experience of "too little and too late."

# Indonesian Guerillas Go Into Action

## HIT AND RUN RAIDS IN EAST JAVA ORDERED

## Political Prisoners Released

Batavia, Dec. 27.—The clandestine Republican radio today reported the outbreak of guerilla attacks on Dutch forces in East Java. It called on all Indonesian troops there to strike the Dutch in swift hit-and-run raids.

The Radio said that Indonesian guerillas are operating along the rail line from Djatibarang, which is 140 kilometres east of Batavia to Cheribon, a big seaport on the northern coast. Djatibarang itself was under attack for five hours on Christmas Day, the Radio said, but the Republicans had to withdraw when Dutch reinforcements arrived.

The broadcast said the Dutch troops have been stationed on all railway stations in the area. The radio relayed a call by Major-General Sungkono, commander of the Indonesian Army in East Java. He instructed all forces under his command to carry out "swift hit-and-run" raids.

General Sungkono, who led Republican Army successes over the Communist rebels last autumn, also warned his troops that heavy punishment will be inflicted on any men who surrender their arms. General Sungkono said, "The actions being employed by the Republican Armed Forces do not mean a retreat but constitute tactics calling for a swift change of fronts."

The clandestine radio added that similar instructions have been issued to all irregular Indonesian units. The broadcast said the Indonesians destroyed one bridge near Djatibarang.  
Dutch military sources charged that the retreating Republicans around Wonosobo in Central Java murdered 100 Chinese. They also reported that the Dutch troops discovered 15 Dutch subjects, 25 Germans, two Australians, one Czechoslovak and three stateless persons in the mountain resort of Sarangan, on the slopes of Mount Lawu. Lawu is an extinct volcano west of Medun in East Java.

The Dutch said that among the Germans taken prisoner was Hans Losche, former member of the Nazi group, who designed a flame thrower for the Republican Army.

### MOPPING UP

The Dutch headquarters earlier reported continued mopping up operations in the Surakarta and Magelang areas, northwest and northeast of Jogjakarta. These operations were apparently engaging Republican Army units which withdrew inland from the Jogjakarta, Surakarta and Magelang triangle as the Dutch approached this extremely mountainous area.

The Dutch headquarters claimed the capture of Labuhan, previous Dutch naval anchorage at the western tip of Java, approximately 80 miles southwest of Batavia. The Dutch said that the Bantam campaign was continuing with the oc-

cupation of Menes, six miles east of Labuhan. They also reported Dutch activity west of Mojokerto which is situated south of Soerabaya.  
Dutch military sources reported that 30 persons who were arrested by the Indonesian authorities in connection with the recent Communist rebellion led by General Muso and Amir Sjarifuddin, were killed on the approach of the Dutch troops at Magelang prison.  
The Dutch said the victims included the former Mayor of Magelang named Soeprodjo who was also Minister of Social Affairs when Sjarifuddin was the Indonesian Premier. The Dutch said that 32 men died in prison cells were killed with sabres and guns. Two wounded and left for dead probably will recover. They said that among the dead was King Koko, a medical student who used to sing on Radio Jogjakarta. Dutch military sources who reported the incident said, "At the approach of the Netherlands forces they were shot down without any form of legal procedure."—United Press.

### PRISONERS FREED

Paris, Dec. 27.—The Netherlands told the United Nations Security Council today that it had released 14 political prisoners in Indonesia, but refused to say whether it would comply with the Council's ceasefire order.

Last Friday the Council adopted a resolution ordering a ceasefire and the release of the Indonesian political prisoners and other leading political prisoners.  
The Dutch delegate, J. H. van Royen, outlining the Netherlands' position at the start of the Council meeting did not name the prisoners released beyond saying they included Premier Mohammed Hatta's representative in Batavia, Dr. Darmasulawan.

About the ceasefire, he said only, "The Netherlands Government has immediately given the resolution of the Security Council its serious consideration and has communicated with the Government of Indonesia in order to obtain additional information and advice to enable it to determine its position with regard to the resolution."

### "PRACTICALLY OVER"

"The operational phase of action in Java is now practically over," added Mr. van Royen. He said the Dutch campaign had not led to large-scale hostilities, but added that how far clashes with irregular armed bands would occur "cannot be predicted with certainty."  
Mr. van Royen said the Dutch authorities had taken steps to help the local population in battle areas who were, in many respects, living in emergency conditions.

Referring to the Federal Interim government, he said it would be the "result of mutual consultations with representatives of all areas of Indonesia without exception." He said the Netherlands Government had ordered that United Nations military observers "be given an opportunity to study the course of events." This was in answer to Australian demands for freedom of movement for observers, who last week were ordered to return to Batavia.

The Ukraine's V. Tarsenko submitted a new resolution to the Council demanding that Dutch troops withdraw to positions they held prior to their attack.—United Press.

### RESOLUTION REJECTED

Paris, Dec. 27.—The United Nations Security Council today rejected Russia's demand that it order a ceasefire and Dutch troop with-

drawal in Indonesia within the next 24 hours.

Last week Soviet and French abstentions killed a similar American proposal. Today, the United States and Britain abstained, so the Russian resolution got only five votes. It needed seven for a majority.

Commenting on East-West manoeuvring within the Council, the American delegate (Dr. Philip Jessup) said, "I decline to be put in a false position by other delegations. The record of the United States on Indonesia is before the world."

The Ukraine's Vassily Tarsenko declared: "Without the United States' financial help, the Netherlands would have been unable to wage war in Indonesia. The United States Government cannot escape responsibility."

The Council adjourned just before 7 p.m. until Tuesday morning. After the vote, the Russian member (Mr. Jacob Malik) said briefly and bitterly: "It is clear the United States and the United Kingdom want to shun any effective action."

### SEVERAL ABSTINENCES

First Mr. Malik offered a resolution which would have ordered the Netherlands to halt hostilities in Indonesia within 24 hours and withdraw her troops to positions they held before the present "police action".  
The Soviet Union, the Ukraine, China and Syria voted for it. The United States, Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, Argentina and Colombia abstained.

Then the Ukraine proposed a troop withdrawal order alone. Colombia joined the affirmative voters for the first resolution, but the others again abstained.

Mr. Malik submitted his resolution when the Dutch delegate refused to tell the Council whether his Government would comply with the ceasefire order issued last Friday.  
Colombia submitted a resolution, to be considered tomorrow, asking the UN Good Offices Commission in Indonesia to report to the Security Council on compliance with the ceasefire order.

The resolution also would ask the Commission to report "on conditions in areas now under military occupation or from which armed forces now in occupation may be withdrawn."  
Mr. Tarsenko called the Dutch action "illegal, shameful and contrary to the UN Charter."  
This attack came complete with similar ones by Hitler, he added.

### VISA DELAY

He also charged that he was kept in New York until December 24 because of the delay of the French Consulate General to grant him a visa.  
Hence, he said, he would make his statement on Indonesia now.

The French delegate (M. Alexandre Parodi) said Mr. Tarsenko's visa application was brought to the New York Consulate by a minor assistant who had given no indication of its importance. He said it went through the regular channels to Washington, where a visa was immediately granted. He added that over a telephone call from the Ukrainian authorities to indicate the importance of the application would have hurried it through immediately.

A French spokesman later added that Mr. Tarsenko's name was not recognized by the Consulate-General and it was only when the embassy in Washington realised he was a United Nations delegate that the application was hurried through.—United Press.



This map, prepared by Associated Press, illustrates by the shading where the Chinese Communists are now in control.

# Second Battle Of The Negev Mounts In Intensity

Tel-Aviv, Dec. 27.—The second battle of the Negev swelled on Monday into a full scale fight for the barren Southern Palestine desert. A virtual news blackout existed on the Israeli side, but it appeared on the fifth day of the new fighting that Israeli commanders this time are seeking to hurl the Egyptians back across their own frontiers—or to bring the Egyptian political leaders around to armistice talks without further delay.

In Cairo, Egyptian Communications Minister, Mr. Dessouki Abaza Pasha, said the battle had developed into a "general clash." He gave no details of the fighting, but told newsmen Egypt's military position is "good."

## TRUMAN CRITICISES RUSSIA

Kansas City, Missouri, Dec. 27.—President Truman today accused the Soviet Union of being a "stumbling block" to peace in the Near East and said that Russia had kept none of the "specific agreements" made at Potsdam and Yalta.

The President's attack was a surprise. He made it at a luncheon honouring his old haberdashery partner, Eddie Jacobson. Mr. Truman charged that "contracts are not sacred to the Soviet Government" but said there were "certain leaders in the Government of that great country who are exceedingly anxious to have an understanding with us." He did not name the leaders.

Mr. Truman said he was "exceedingly" sorry for the situation "because the Russian people are a great people." He said he was sure "if they had a voice in the government of Russia... we would have no trouble whatsoever."  
"Our great ally in the North has a system of morals that is not moral," added the President.

### UNKEPT AGREEMENTS

He then told his audience of Kansas City businessmen that "I made certain specific agreements at Potsdam, none of which has been kept."

Switching to the Near East, he continued, "There is no need for Christians, Jews and Arabs to have any differences. The fundamental law of Christianity is the Mosaic law founded on justice."  
He then said Russia had become a "stumbling block" to peace in the Near East, and that the whole situation was affected by one thing—"the inability of our allies to reach an adjustment to bring peace to the world."

He declared, however, "I am just as sure as I am standing here that all these differences can be adjusted. The only thing that bothers me is that one of our allies has not co-operated. I'll spend my time in the next four years to reach an understanding."  
(Continued on Page 5)

Despite the shutdown, on official news here, it is known that the battle is being fought on a large scale, in an area just inside Israeli territory from Egypt's Rafah frontier base and extending northward toward Gaza.  
It is also known that the fighting continues unchecked on land and in the air by both sides.

### CAINS, LOSSES UNKNOWN

What is not known here, however, are the gains or losses on either side, or from which side came the initial impetus of the offensive or the specific tactical objectives.

(In Paris, a report from the United Nations observers accused Israel of breaking the Holy Land truce by attacking the Egyptian forces in the Negev.)

The Negev battle began immediately after recent preliminary manoeuvring over an armistice together broke down. A military spokesman here said the Israelis were willing to talk peace, but he said there had been no further overtures to the Egyptians since the Christmas time battle began.

Use of the air arm in the present fighting seems to be confined to direct fronting support of troops, plus attacks on near the front air bases. There did not appear to be any important raids far behind the lines.

Contrary to previous practices, Israeli communiques are silent on the names of cities or bases either bombed by their planes or raided by the Egyptians.

The Israeli spokesman insisted again that there was no fighting around Faluja, inland from Gaza, where 3,000 Egyptian troops have been trapped since the previous Negev operation.

The military spokesman said the nearest land fighting to Gaza was somewhere northwest of Nirim, opposite the Egyptian base at Rafah. He declined to say whether the Rafah-Gaza coastal road was cut.

It appeared obvious, however, that with fighting northwest of Nirim the road would be seriously endangered and the Egyptian position at Gaza perilous, even if not under direct land assault.—Associated Press.

## Seamen Drowned

Shanghai, Dec. 26.—Two seamen from the Swedish steamer, the Benares, a Pole and a Swede, lost their lives yesterday morning when a lowered gangway which they were repairing broke in two and the men fell into the sea near the scene of the Kiangya disaster.

The names of the deceased were given as Kazimierz Głowacki and Arthur Harry Martinsson.—Reuter.

## Hutton And Washbrook In Record Test Partnership

Johannesburg, Dec. 27.—The biggest crowd to watch a cricket match in South Africa saw history made on the first day of the second Test between South Africa and England.

At the close of play England had scored 387 for two wickets in their first innings.

More than 35,000 people baked under a scorching sun while England's opening pair, Len Hutton (159) and Cyril Washbrook (105) flogged the South African attack in setting up a world record first-wicket Test partnership of 359 in 290 minutes.

The previous best first-wicket stand in Tests was 323 by Jack Hobbs and Wilfred Rhodes, for England against Australia at Melbourne in 1912.  
Another Hobbs and Rhodes record smashed was the opening stand of 221 made for England at Cape Town in 1908, which was the highest for that wicket in South Africa. Hobbs

also lost another distinction. His first wicket record stand of 268 with Herbert Sutcliffe against South Africa at Lord's in 1924, was also eclipsed.

After Hutton and Washbrook were dismissed Crapp and Compton stayed together until stumps were drawn.

The scorecard at the close of play read:

ENGLAND: 1st Innings  
L. Hutton, c Wade, b McCarthy ..... 159  
C. Washbrook, c Bezle, b McCarthy ..... 105  
J. Crapp, not out ..... 16  
D. Compton, not out ..... 10  
Extras ..... 10

387 for two  
—Reuter.







# WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



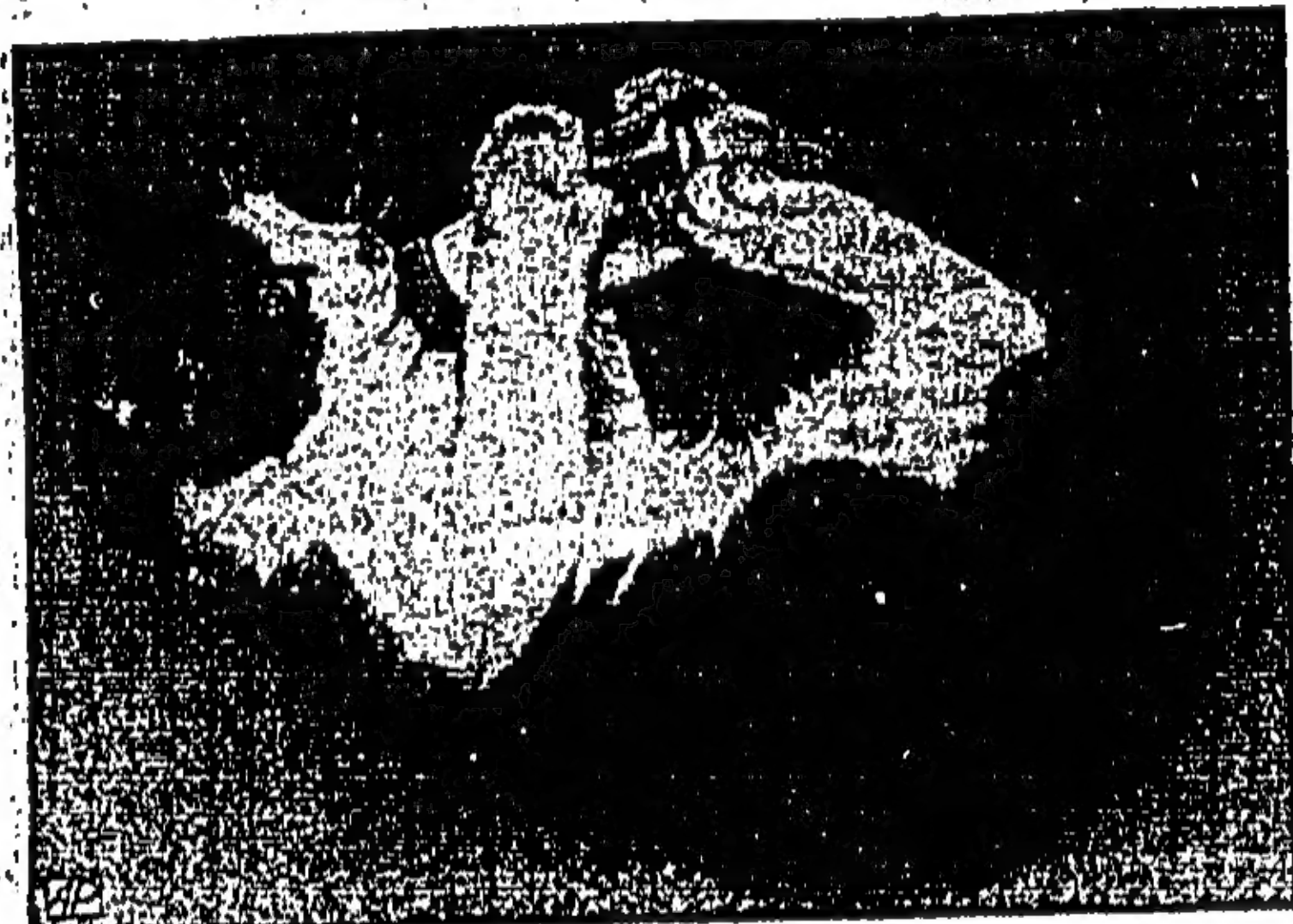
**HOODWINKED**—Mike, Theresa Palazzolo's pet cat, doesn't know it yet but he is about to be entered in a Cat Show staged by the Lower West Side Centre of the Children's Aid Society in New York. That's Mike riding papoose-style in Theresa's hood.



**GUTTED BLOCK**—The streets are littered with debris in the Bronx section of New York as firemen fight a two-alarm fire which ruined five Bronx stores. Firemen had to hack and hew at partitions in order to bring the smoldering blaze into the open.



**STRIKING CONTRAST**—Pfc. William J. Kersey of Atlanta, Georgia, a member of the staff of the American Embassy in Rome, stands guard duty at the Embassy entrance, side by side with an Italian carabinieri in full dress.



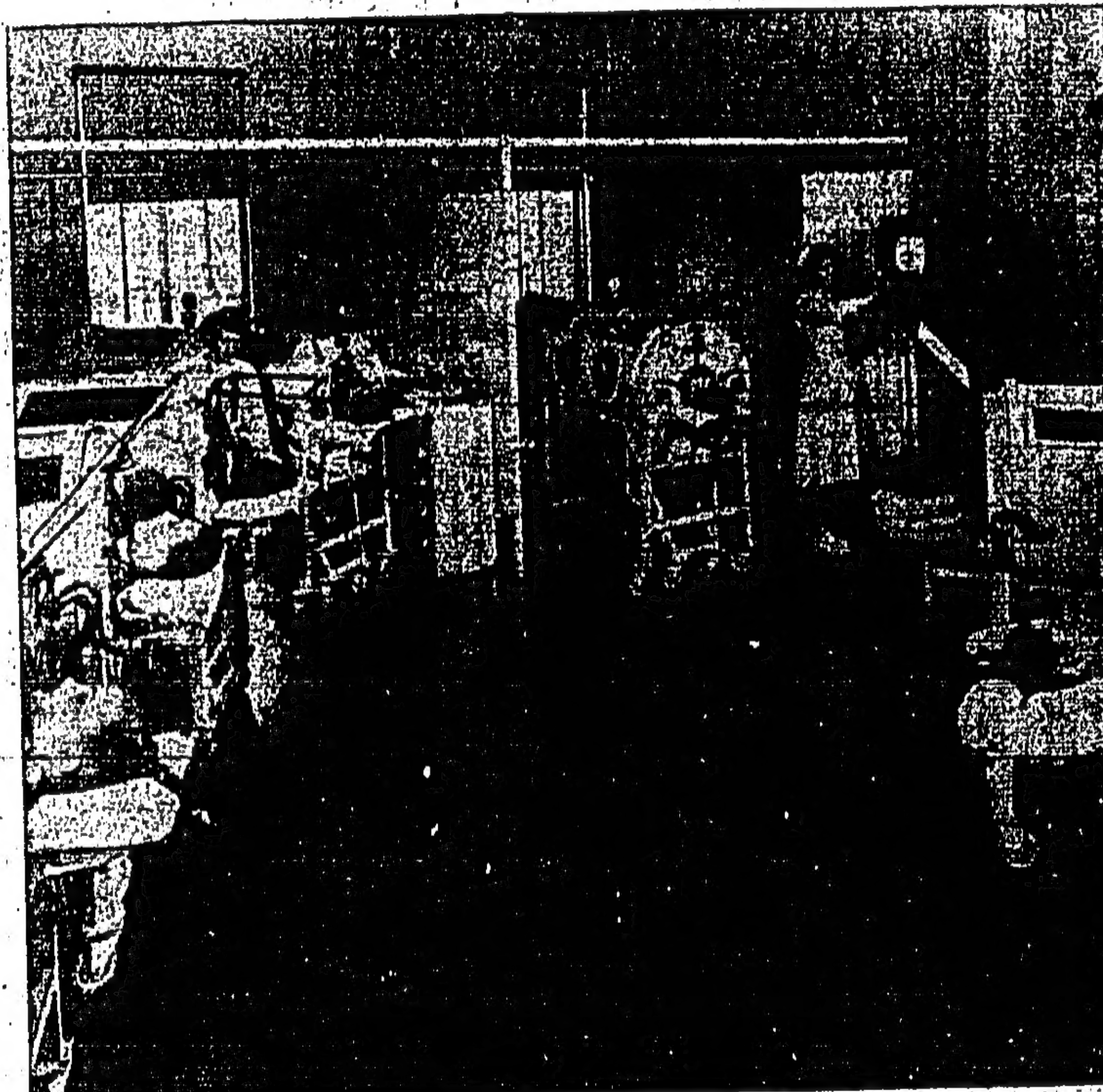
**BOTTLE CAT**—Yoyo, 4 months old, learned to drink milk this way as a kitten after his mother was killed by a car, says his owner, Mrs. Annie Estabrook of Portland, Maine.



**CLOSING IN**—The "newer look" offers another dramatic change, according to latest Parisian styles. The long, billowing skirts and generous lines of last year are gathered into the sheath-like confines of the directoire line.



**THE LIP IN A TUX**—Baseball Manager Leo "The Lip" Durocher wears a tuxedo as he sits with his movie actress wife, Laraine Day, in a hotel at Beverly Hills, California.



**MIRRORED JOY**—Iron lung patients at the Baltimore, Maryland, Children's Hospital now see television broadcasts daily, thanks to the generosity of the Baltimore Rotary Club. Mirrors on the mechanical lungs permit the patients to enjoy this recreation in an otherwise tedious existence.



**"WET" WATER**—Miami, Florida, firemen battle a kerosene blaze during a demonstration at the International Fire Chiefs' Convention in that city. The specially prepared water has greater penetration and extinguishes fires quicker than ordinary water.

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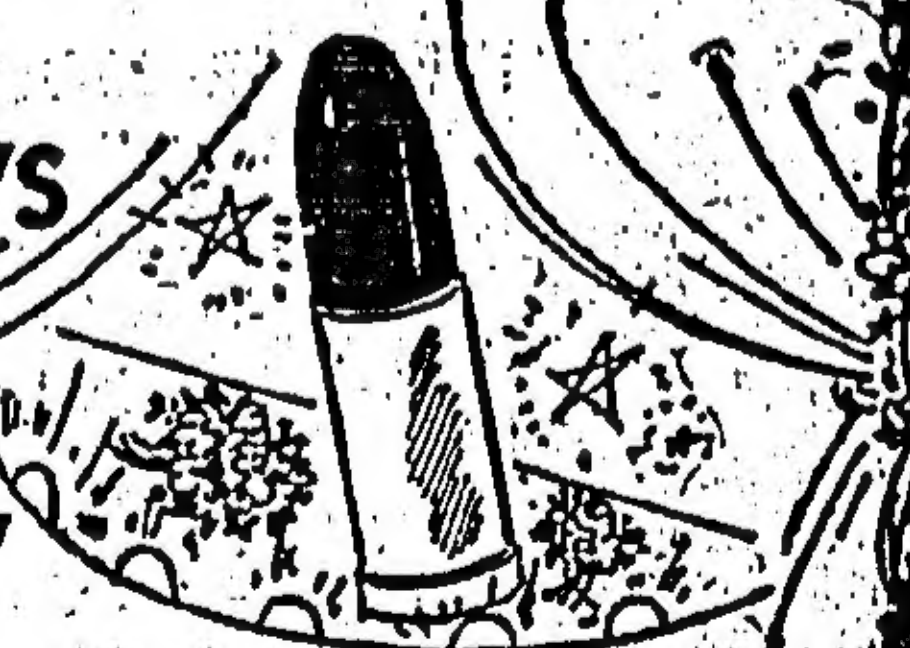
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**ANOTHER CHECKUP**—Dr. R. L. Price, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service, examines native children at Atka, Aleutian Islands. Dr. Price sometimes works round the clock examining and treating children and adults in his work with the Bering Sea patrol of the U.S. Coast Guard.

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## THE REAL STALIN

By EMIL LUDWIG

AT the end of the civil war, in 1922, Lenin had a breakdown, and from then on he only gave his advice, but no longer was ruling the country.

That his ten or twelve top collaborators were spared similar breakdowns after those trying years is remarkable. Stalin owed his robust health to his mother.

When I last visited Russia, I saw the aged woman, still going strong, enter her modest house in Tiflis, a simple black shawl on her head. Her son, the most powerful on earth, could have given her any of the czar's castles.

Stalin survived Russia's turmoil in perfect health. In the midst of the civil wars, as a man of about forty, he divorced his wife and married the seventeen-year-old daughter of a friend of his.

That's about all that is known of his relationship with women. He had a son, but didn't seem to have been very fond of him (although recently this son has been getting a lot of publicity as a "hero" in the Soviet Air Corps).

Within the two years of the "interregnum" — when Lenin was still alive but ruling in name only — Stalin gained the decisive victory of his life.

It was neither a battle nor a revolution; it was the conquest of the Communist Party.

## RECEIVED THE KEYS

HE became Secretary General of the party, and thus received, as it were, the keys to every room and every dungeon in the country, the power to unlock them and close them again, like the turnkey of a medieval fortress.

Lenin had founded the Soviet State, Trotsky the Red Army, Stalin established the Cheka, later on called the OGPU — the original model of the Gestapo.

The Cheka was not a body-guard for Stalin's physical protection in times of revolution. It was a body resembling the czarist secret police, but consisting of men far more active and dangerous than the latter.

With the help of his Red police Stalin could get rid of any man he

wanted to erase. Thus he could make his own arrangements for every impending political crisis, or decision.

The fortress whose keys Stalin held was the whole of Russia. Together with Zinoviev and Kamenev he formed the "Troika," so called after the Russian sleigh drawn by three horses abreast. These two men, inferior to him intellectually, were loyally attached to his cause.

## ASIATIC NATURE

WITHIN these two years of the "interregnum," the Troika filled literally tens of thousands of party jobs with its "benchmen," and its supreme master grew far more powerful than the "Council of the Nineteen" which then was ruling according to the constitution.

The crafty Asiatic nature of Stalin, revealed in his tactfulness, contrasted greatly with the openness of both Lenin and Trotsky.

Lenin had known how to understand and convince people. Stalin gave orders.

In those days one of the members of the Soviet Council said:

"The British Parliament, as the saying has it, can do everything except change a man into a woman. Our Central Committee has changed many a brave man into a woman."

When Lenin died in June, 1924, at the age of fifty-four, Trotsky happened to be in the south, recuperating from an illness.

## NO ANTONY

PERHAPS Stalin remembered Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and the great influence which Antony's eulogy had on the populace.

He managed to keep Trotsky away from Lenin's funeral by misinforming him on its date, and to himself the man who buried the great Lenin.

Stalin was no Antony — his oration was repetitive, without imagination and quite dull. But the hundreds of thousands of Russians who had flocked to the Red Square were gratified by the sight of this disciple and successor of their idol who, standing in front of the coffin, delivered the eulogy.

Incidentally, the idea at that time was to keep the body lying in state only for some days for people who would arrive too late for the ceremony.

But when the embalment proved to be better than expected, it was decided to perpetuate the sight — and thus Lenin's body, head and hands yellow and waxen, is still to be seen in the mausoleum built in the wall of the Kremlin.

The body was not yet removed from the embalmer's workshop when the Central Committee met in order to decide on Lenin's successor.

Stalin unsealed Lenin's will before the whole committee, including Trotsky, who meanwhile had returned.

Lenin had handed over his political testament to his wife, calling it a "useful" document. He had given no orders, but only offered his advice. Here is what he wrote:

"I think such people as Stalin and Trotsky to be fit as leaders of the Central Committee. However, their personal relations contain the danger of the very rift in our party which must be prevented."

"As Secretary General, Comrade Stalin has enormous power; I am not sure whether he will always use it with the called-for prudence."

"Comrade Trotsky is an extraordinary man not only through his uncommon talents. Personally he is undoubtedly the most gifted member of the Central Committee."

"But his self-confidence is too great. If our party does not prevent it, a split may well occur."

## SECOND TESTAMENT

BUT there was a second testament, a sort of postscript dictated by Lenin to his wife ten days after the first one was written, and signed by himself. As reliably reported by witnesses, it read:

"Stalin is too ruthless, and this shortcoming of his, fairly bearable among us communists, becomes unbearable in the office of the Secretary General."

"Therefore I suggest that some way be found to remove Stalin from that office, and replace him with someone else who is totally unlike Stalin: that is, more patient, more loyal, more polite to his comrades and less whimsical."

"In view of the split which must be prevented and the relation between Stalin and Trotsky, this is no secondary matter. It may one day be of crucial importance..." Stalin managed to have the will withheld from the public, although Lenin's wife — he hated her — demanded its publication.

## ON TROTSKY

I ASKED Stalin about Trotsky, and vice versa. Probably I am the only stranger ever to risk such a question in the Kremlin after Trotsky's banishment.

Stalin replied: "Trotsky wielded great authority. Yet he is forgotten today. When people still remember him on occasions, they do so only with uneasiness."

"Go and ask the workers yourself, and you'll find that ninety percent of them will be bitter about Trotsky."

He did not say one hundred percent would.

Since Stalin knew that the meeting of the Soviets (after Lenin's death) would re-elect him anyway, he offered his resignation.

## The Empire Is Footing The Bill

By DON TAYLOR

DETAILS have now leaked out in Paris of the huge contribution which Britain and her Colonies are expected to make towards the economic recovery of Western Europe, as part of the price we pay for Marshall aid.

Through the next four years our energies are to be bent on exploiting the raw material resources of the Colonial Empire on the grand scale.

To help the colonial peoples? To improve the standard of living in Britain? Not at all.

The object primarily is to fit our economy with that of Western Europe, and put other countries on their feet.

Here are some typical increases of raw material production that we are expected to achieve:

Groundnuts: From 330,000 tons (1946) to 866,000 tons (1952).  
Tin: From 27,000 to 98,000 tons.  
Copper: From 199,000 to 350,000 tons.

Bauxite: From 1,230,000 to 1,919,000 tons.  
Sugar: From 881,000 to 1,378,000 tons.

Lead: From 10,000 to 34,000 tons.  
It might seem at first sight that such a stimulation of production is a good thing for the Colonial Empire. But these are the raw materials the Colonies have been producing for years.

## INCREASED RISK

Despite the tragic lessons from the past of what happens to ill-balanced colonial economies, they are to go on producing them.

The only difference is that there will be more of them, with a correspondingly increased risk of economic unbalance.

There is no guarantee that the European markets now to be supplied by the Colonies will be permanent.

Once short-term needs have been met, these dependent territories of ours may well be left high and dry, forced to contemplate once again "restriction" schemes such as we have known in the past in tin, copper, rubber, and a host of other primary commodities.

That is the danger we run.

## TO BE PIGEON-HOLED

Concentration on meeting short-term European and American needs means that the broad-based plans for the Colonies, on which alone lasting prosperity can be built, are to be pigeon-holed.

For does Sir Stafford Cripps pretend that he can find the steel, the rolling stock, the rails, and all the other equipment for these vitally needed permanent schemes, in addition to the material needed to expand present industries to suit the Marshall plan?

Pigeon-holing long-term development plans will be a gross breach of faith with the Colonies. If there are no voices in Britain to say so, they will not be wanting in the Colonies themselves.

Last year Britain imported £183 million worth of timber and forest products. Most of it was paid for in hard currencies.

Yet we have 615,000 square miles of forest in the Colonial Empire. It could produce all the timber and forest products Britain wants.

## UNTAPPED TREASURE

Why doesn't it? Lack of communications. And if we follow present policies, lack of communications will still keep the wealth of this great treasure-house of ours untapped.

Our present policy is injuring the Dominions equally with the Colonies.

In British Columbia the timber industry, built to its present size to help meet the needs of Britain, now faces a setback because Britain can no longer take more than a fraction of its output.

Only the other day Mr. Gardiner, Canada's Minister of Agriculture, told the farmers of that Dominion that they could no longer be assured of a market in Britain for all they could produce.

There are undeniable difficulties in the way of developing our Empire wealth. But imagination and faith would go a long way towards solving them.

## CHOKING CHANNELS

Instead of bending all its energy and imagination to keeping the vital trade channels of Empire free and open, the Government is choking them out of existence.

Instead of keeping the great vision in front of it, it lives by a petty system of hand-to-mouth barter to make the world safe for Socialism at any cost.



BEHIND the enigmatic mask of Josef Stalin's personality, there is a deeply ingrained grudge — and an almost fanatical distrust of not only all foreign nations but of his closest associates.

These and other factors illuminating the behaviour of Stalin are revealed in this remarkable life story of the Soviet dictator by the dean of modern biographers, Emil Ludwig.

The series started in the Telegram last Friday. This is the third instalment.

In order to deprive Trotsky of all influence, he had the Soviet newspapers — which were entirely his power — write against Trotsky, and forbade all printing offices to print Trotsky's articles and speeches.

For five years Stalin spent a goodly part of his energies on destroying Trotsky's reputation; he had thousands of posters put up, and Trotsky's pictures removed everywhere.

Since Stalin did not want to have Trotsky murdered in Russia, he tried his best to get him exiled by the Soviets. But with all his efforts, Stalin did not succeed before 1929.

In vain one will search for a reference to world revolution in Lenin's juxtaposition of the two rivals.

In fact, world revolution was only a slogan with both of them. Basically, they both wished first of all for Russia's reconstruction.

## MURDER IN MEXICO

YET at the party congress one of them would accuse the other of betraying world revolution and socialism (in about the same terms in which nowadays socialists and communists level such accusations at one another in many countries).

In open meeting they called each other liars and traitors. But Stalin had packed the congress. First he got rid of the two other horses of the Troika. And then he got the congress to exile Trotsky.

As a man of fifty Trotsky was sent, with his wife and his son, to the same part of Siberia whence he had escaped as a man of thirty.

But this time the man who banished Trotsky was not the czar, but Comrade Stalin.

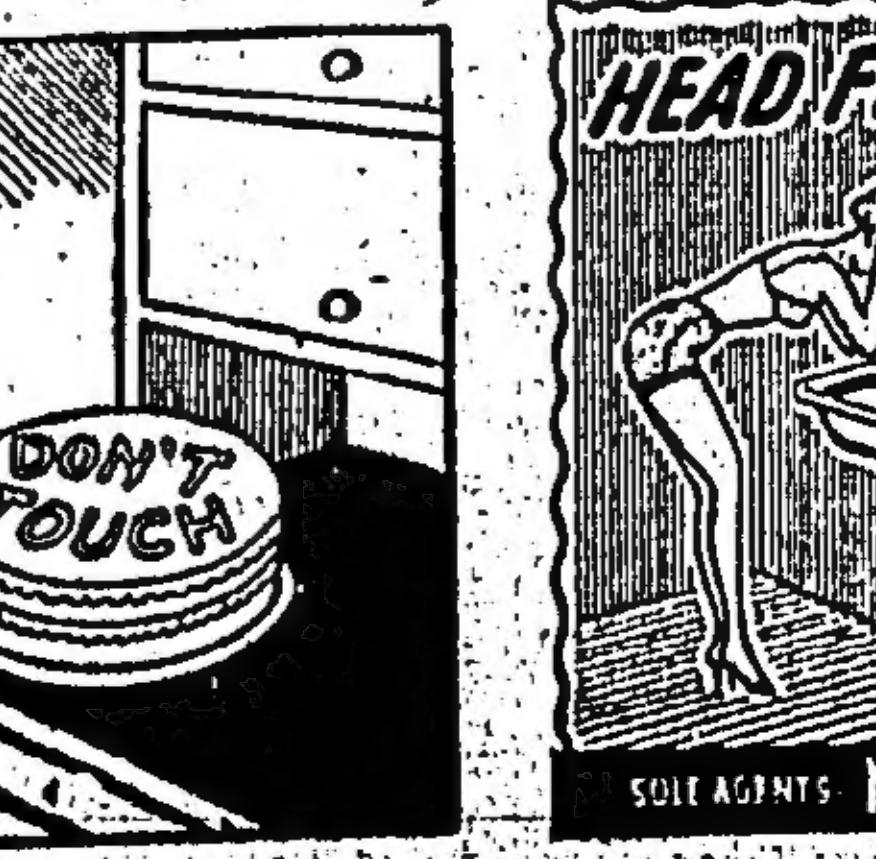
A year later, an ordinance banished Trotsky from all Russian territory, ordering him to take up residence in Turkey.

After a twenty-day trip over four thousand miles Trotsky and his family arrived at the shore of the Black Sea. The ship that took him abroad was the "Lenin."

Ten years later, in 1940, Trotsky was murdered in Mexico on Stalin's orders.

TO BE CONTINUED  
TOMORROW

## NANCY Surprise!!!













# FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Normal Contract Gets Set Eight

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

DO not think that the unusual things that happen at your table never happen any place else. Mrs. J. E. (Emily) Folline of Richmond, Va., a life master and noted as one of the greatest women bridge players of the world, had a great deal of fun at the national tournament in Chicago, talking about what happened to her on today's hand. However, when a life master tells a story, do not be too quick to laugh, as there is a good chance that they may have the last laugh.

There was nothing optimistic about the bidding, and certainly the contract was low. West made a rather unusual opening lead, the jack of hearts, which Mrs. Folline won with the ace. Hoping that the hearts would fall together so that her side tricks would be good, she

♠ 972	♥ 1085
♦ 743	♣ 43
♠ K10	♥ A83
♦ 97	♣ 7103
♠ A94	♥ 6
♦ A652	♣ 4
♠ K982	♥ 1085
♦ A652	♣ 43
♠ A94	♥ 1085
♦ A652	♣ 43

Tournament—Neither vul.  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass ♠ Pass  
Opening—♥ J 11

led back a small heart. West won with the ten-spot and when East showed out, Mrs. Folline never batted an eye.

However, West could count to 13 and immediately proceeded to pick up the outstanding hearts. East was careful to discard the three of clubs and three of spades, so West led the queen of diamonds.

Dummy's king was played, East won and shifted to the jack of clubs. Mrs. Folline decided to cover, if for no other reason than to confuse the opponents. But it did not confuse them. They took the balance of the tricks, and thus what looked to be a quite normal contract of three hearts went down eight tricks.

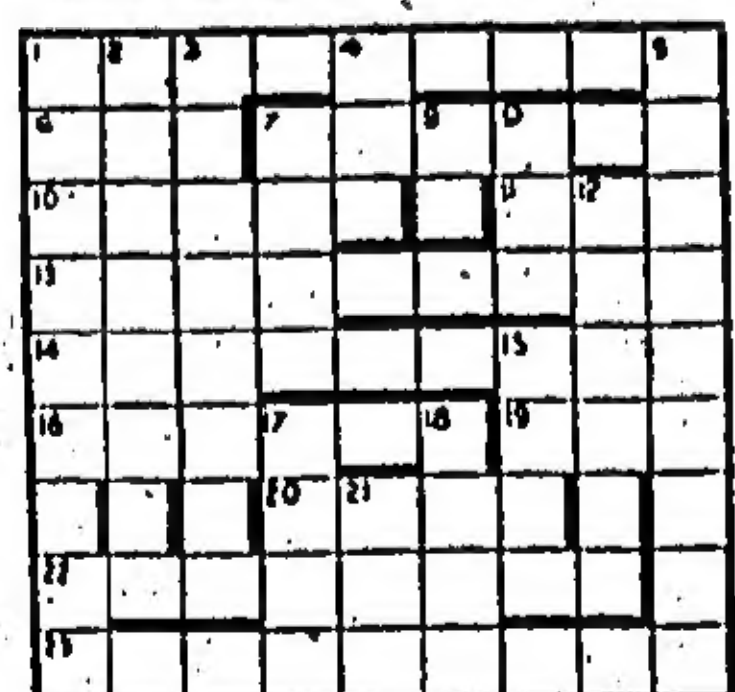
When Mrs. Folline told me the story, I said, "Emily, do you mean that you bid three hearts, went down eight, and got a bottom on the board?"

"Oh, no," she replied, "I forgot to tell you that East and West could make six diamonds." If you look the hand over, you will find that is right. The opponents were cold for six diamonds. Nevertheless, it was a good story for a fine player to tell on herself.

## Check Your Knowledge

1. What is the Sorbonne?
  2. Does sound travel faster, through air or steel?
  3. What is the meaning of "Rubbishy?"
  4. Who was called "Doctor Admirability?"
  5. Why is the island of Manhattan, on which New York City is built, so called?
  6. Name the president of France who was assassinated in 1932.
- (Answers on Column 4)

## CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Troop cars that become united.
  2. Swiss sports centre.
  3. A kind of fish.
  4. In a way that becomes suitable.
  5. Something to maintain.
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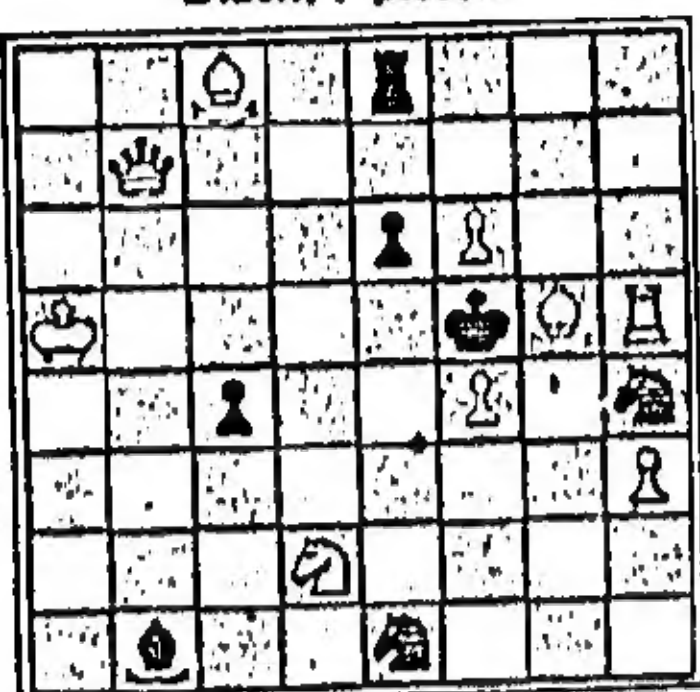
- Answers to yesterday's puzzle—Across
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## CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL  
Black, 7 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R-QB3, 1. KxR (B3); 2. RxB, 1. KxR (K5); 2. R-Q3, 1. PXR; 2. Q-B4 (ch); 1. B-B5; 2. RxB (ch); 1. ... others, 2. R-Q5 (ch).

Tournament—Neither vul.

South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass ♠ Pass  
Opening—♥ J 11

Answers to yesterday's puzzle—Across

1. This is not an instruction to do damage—it's a place to eat in.

2. A kind of fish.

3. A kind of fish.

4. A kind of fish.

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## SCIENCE AT WORK

### Youth Builds Home-Made Atom-Smashing Machine

By PAUL F. ELLIS

AN atom-smashing betatron is a simple stuff to 25-year-old Francis Jankowski, of Tribeca Hill, New York. He not only designs the machine but is now making one from a collection of "junk" so to speak.

Jankowski, a graduate student at the University of Cincinnati, was awarded a Master of Science degree at Cincinnati last year for the plans he drafted for the betatron. For making improvements, he will receive a Doctor of Science degree next year.

Jankowski, working under the direction of Dr. Walter Soller, head of the university's applied science research laboratory, developed the idea of building a betatron about two years ago. He had returned to his studies after three years as an Air Force pilot. He was then sent to the Argonne laboratory in Chicago to get experience in nuclear physics research.

#### Material Donated

Back in school, the young scientist began gathering the parts for a betatron. A Cincinnati firm donated three tons of magnetic iron for the unit. The condenser unit came from war surplus, as were 400 pounds of copper. The University of Illinois supplied the main vacuum tube, or "donut" as it is known. It is around the "donut" that the particles of the atom are accelerated at great speed.

The betatron is expected to be in operation by January. When re-

search with the machine begins under Dr. Soller, who gained recognition for his early studies in the field of X-ray, the work will deal with some phase of the general problem being studied by scientists—an attempt to discover an atom of some chemical element less precious than radium which will produce atom energy cheaply. One such element, radioactive cobalt, already is being used experimentally to replace radium.

A betatron, built from new materials, costs about US\$200,000 or more. The materials in Jankowski's home-made machine cost about \$2,000.

#### Shorts in Science

Bactracin, a new drug effective in the treatment of many skin and local surgical infections, is now available commercially. . . . A new tape recorder, with higher fidelity performance and more economical, has been developed by the Fairchild Recording Corporation. . . . The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation of America has launched a drive for funds to support research in the hope that a cure for the disease can be found. It is one of the oldest and most neglected diseases. Fossilized skeletons of the reptilian age, more than 100,000,000 years ago, indicate that the vertebrates then suffered some type of arthritis as do today's humans. —United Press.

## BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE discovery by Professor Ramsden of a non-solvent, radio-active lithophyte in the poly-beds at Newcastle-on-Tyne will probably revolutionize lithology and lithography to an extent hitherto undreamed of in the wildest prognostications of the lithophobes. But, bearing in mind—

Prodigious: What exactly is all this about?

Myself: If you don't know, how on earth should I?

(TOMORROW: Results of the great snakeskin hat competition, followed by a railway banquet at Crews Junction).

#### In passing

CONFECTIONERS, speaking of the new "medicated sweets," say they are likely to be harmful when used in quantity as a sweetener. That is about as far as anybody has gone towards admitting that the things eaten today are not really meat. To be eaten much.

#### Situation well in hand.

A MAN greasy and dripping with a strident actress in a restaurant the other day when he walked his former favorite. The greasy lad looked very uncomfortable, and bent over with a flaming face. But, little buzz-saw had seen her old rival, and said to her escort, "Throw her a bone, sweetie-pie."

#### Marginal note

ONE of the silliest of the fashionable words of the moment is "escapist." If you find a man reading "Don Quixote" or Keats or Theocritus instead of a speech by a Cabinet Minister, you tell him, with a sneer, that he is an escapist. The implication is that he is an ineffective, weak-minded kind of fellow, because he is using his imagination; you yourself being a sturdy, solid realist.

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- Answers
1. The University of Paris.
  2. It travels 15 times as fast through steel.
  3. Quatrains (stanzas consisting of four lines).
  4. Roger Bacon, English philosopher and man of science, because of his extensive knowledge.
  5. Because it was purchased from a tribe of Indians named Manhattans.
  6. Paul Doumer.

## YOUR BIRTHDAY . . . . . By STELLA

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28

BORN today you have a fine mind capable of clear and accurate thinking. Your originality of thought is exceptional and you may find yourself for ahead of your time. In addition, you are a good organizer and can allot the jobs to just the right people.

These characteristics, alone, should place you in some important executive position eventually. If you were to enter politics or international diplomacy, you might find the fields fascinating and your success outstanding. Those, however, who are not by training or background fitted for this type of work could make good teachers, workers in the field of chemistry or electricity, or employees in any kind of job which calls for initiative and ingenuity.

While you can undertake routine work when necessary, you are happier when you can express your individuality, no matter how humble the job.

Dedicated to justice and fairness to all, you women especially would find an outlet for your talents in church work, community endeavours or Social Service. It is likely that Thursday will be one of your "good days" each week. Take heed of this. Plan important matters on that day and then see how smoothly they tend to go for you!

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Stay within the law today and you can avoid trouble. If driving check your car carefully.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Opposing forces appear to be operating, so watch your step. If you are careful, you can avoid trouble.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Be on your guard against an unexpected accident to your person through carelessness or haste. Business is good.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—A generally favourable day. Especially good if you are involved in planning some holiday entertainment.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—You can come to an agreement on some problem if you are patient, but obvious gains appear meagre.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Postpone new plans until a better day. Impulse is not to be trusted just now. Be very thoughtful.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Side-step even the smallest argument today if you see one coming. Doing so may avoid losing a friendship.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—A good business day, an excellent one on the domestic front. Marriage is benefited, also.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Caution in making a journey is suggested. Guard against mishaps due to haste. Romance is good.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—If driving, be very careful. A ticket today could prove very annoying tomorrow. Don't run risks.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—If travelling, be on your guard against unexpected delays due, perhaps, to an accident. Exert care in all you do.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Be conservative in all you undertake today and you will avoid undue unpleasantness. Guard your health.

On Guard



# FUTURE OF THE RUHR

## 6-Power Decisions Today

London, Dec. 27.—The decisions of the six-power London Conference on the Ruhr will be published tomorrow afternoon, the Foreign Office spokesman announced today.

The draft Statute for the future International Authority for the Ruhr, worked out 10 days ago by the Conference, has now been approved by the British, French, American and Benelux Governments.

Work on minor technical details of the draft Statute has been completed during the weekend by delegation members still in London. The conclusions of the Conference, to be made known tomorrow, will be issued in the form of a 20-page communiqué.

The main interest of this will be the formula used to secure control of the management of the Ruhr industries by the Allied powers for an indefinite period in response to the wishes of the French Government.

### TRANSFER OF CONTROL

It is reliably understood that the existing Allied control powers will eventually be transferred in some form to the International Authority for the Ruhr.

It was learned from a usually reliable source in Paris tonight that a substantial concession by Britain and the United States to the French viewpoint on international control of the Ruhr will be revealed in the communiqué.

Under the agreement, reached after weeks of negotiations between experts of the six powers, when the occupation powers hand back sovereignty to the future German Government, certain powers of control over the production of Ruhr coal, coke, iron and steel will be vested in an "International Ruhr Authority."

This is regarded in Paris as a considerable concession because it admits the principle of giving the Allied permanent control over the production of the Ruhr basic industries.

In the original agreement reached between the six Allies in London last June the powers of the International Ruhr Authority were restricted to control over distribution only.

It is learned that the new agreement specified that the Allied sovereignty by the so-called Control powers will be transferred to the International Ruhr Authority "in so far as these powers are necessary to ensure that the (German) production programmes conform to the general policy of the Allies."

By the general policy of the Allies is meant essentially the pacific development of German industry and the contribution of the Ruhr output to European co-operation.

It is recognised in Paris that the formula adopted leaves it an open question which of the existing Allied powers over German industry will continue to be exercised by the Allies after German sovereignty is restored.

### MUST BE PERMANENT

But for the first time since the end of the war, London and Washington, it was recalled in Paris, have admitted that control of Ruhr production must be permanently vested in an inter-Allied body.

The general feeling in Paris is that it will now be up to the present or future French Governments to see that sufficient powers are in fact transferred to the International Authority for the Ruhr to make the control of the management of the Ruhr's basic industries effective.

Apart from this central point, the joint communiqué will outline the powers and forms of administration of the International Authority and also gives a general idea of all the measures taken or envisaged to ensure the security of German's Western neighbours against any further threat of German aggression.

Security is to be ensured essentially through two bodies: 1.—The Allied Military Security Office, whose functions and powers including inspection have been worked out by American, British and French experts in Berlin and Frankfurt.

2.—The International Ruhr Authority, which will have power to control future Ruhr coal, coke and steel production programmes and will effect distribution of the Ruhr coal, coke and steel in liaison with the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.—Reuter.

## Anti-Filibuster Legislation

Washington, Dec. 27.—Senator Wayne Morse today served notice that he intends to introduce an anti-filibuster legislation immediately after the Senate convenes on January 3.

He said his proposed bill would change the Senate rules to make limitation to a debate applicable to all business in the Senate. At the present the law can be invoked only against the legislation itself and not against a proposal to take it up. Southern Senators have used this device to prevent most of the civil rights legislation from reaching the Senate floor.—United Press.

## Receives His Nobel Prize



T. S. Eliot (right, foreground) American-born poet, holds his Nobel prize, as Swedish royalty applaud, in the Concert Hall, Stockholm, Sweden. Left to right are Prince Bertil; Crown Princess Louise; Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, who made the awards; Princess Sibylla, Prince Wilhelm and Prince Carl.—AP Picture.

## ARRESTED GIs FREED

Frankfurt, Dec. 27.—The Russians tonight freed six American soldiers and a German policeman who wandered into the Soviet occupation zone yesterday and were taken prisoner. The Americans and the German with them were on patrol along the Russo-American occupation zone border when they entered the Soviet area.

A Russian patrol fired about ten shots at the Americans, arrested them and the German and seized their two jeeps. The Army authorities said all seven were well treated and in good condition.

The Russians turned them over to the American Zone authorities at 10.35 tonight with their weapons and jeeps. They are members of the 22nd United States Constabulary Squadron.

The Americans were patrolling with the German near Himmelsbach, without wounding any of them, and arrested them. Headquarters of the 22nd Squadron spent a day in negotiation with Russian liaison officers for the men's release.

First reports of the incident came from the German Police.—United Press.

## 1 In 38 Has A Telephone

New York, Dec. 27.—The U.S. has only six percent of the world's population but nearly three-fifths of its telephones.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company says the total number of telephones in the world reached 60,000,000 at the start of 1948. That is one for every 38 persons.

Of that total, the U.S. had 34,867,000 telephones in service, or one for every four persons. Since January 1, 3,000,000 more have been added. Sweden is next with one for every five persons, but Britain is second in total numbers—4,654,500.

Of the world total of 60,000,000 telephones, Americans can reach about 90 percent of them from their own phones at home or office.—Associated Press.



"How do you expect me to get such a lot of cash at such short notice?"

## Appeal For Preservation Of Peiping & Tientsin

### HISTORICAL PLACES TURNED INTO MILITARY FORTRESSES

Tientsin, Dec. 28.—Thirty-seven of the most prominent Chinese representatives in Tientsin, of all walks of life, addressed a telegram today to President Chiang Kai-shek urging the preservation of Tientsin and Peiping.

The message said: "Since the withdrawal of the Nationalist troops from Paoingfu, Tongshan and Nankow, North China has lost its bulwarks and Peiping and Tientsin have become two isolated cities where are now concentrated the forces of the Government.

"According to reports in the press, the historical and monumental places in Peiping have been turned into fortresses for military defence. This ancient cultural capital of China now stands on the point of destruction.

"The whole world, Chinese and foreigners alike, are greatly concerned over this development and upon its outcome will be judged whether we are a fully civilized people.

"Tientsin has no city wall but during the past year or so much of the people's money and materials have been spent in the erection of defence dikes around the city which should be used to the best advantage in any emergency.

"When troops are moved into the heart of the city and sheltered under the roofs of private homes and factories, the defence dikes will not serve its original purpose. Now, schools and colleges have been turned into barracks and thousands of students turned into refugees.

"Pillboxes are being built at busy street corners with countless sandbags, quantities of timber, steel bars and wiring—the public cannot but be frightened by the sight of these preparations and the imagination of disaster in the event of a possible street fighting.

"Furthermore, ammunition and explosives in large quantities are stored in warehouses and private quarters, constituting truly an unimagineable danger.

"Should the military authorities adopt the tactics of drawing the enemy into the city and annihilating them, the danger from stray bullets to the inhabitants of the city would be but insignificant for a hit on any of the ammunition stores would explode the whole city and cause untold deaths, misery and sufferings among Tientsin's two million people....

"CULTURAL CAPITAL. "We appeal to you as the faithful follower of Christ and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, two great men who came to earth to save the people and preach the gospel of love—and we feel confident that you, being mindful of the trust that millions of people have placed in you for their safety and happiness, will certainly abhor to see or hear of the imminence of so mournful a catastrophe and will do what you can for preventing it.

## Western Union Defence HQ At Fontainebleau

Paris, Dec. 27.—The French National Assembly today adopted a bill authorizing a credit of 40 million francs for the installation of the Western Union defence headquarters at Fontainebleau by 418 votes to 181.

Only the Communists voted against the bill. All other groups, including the de Gaulists, voted for it.

Members of the French Government, including the Minister of National Defence, M. Paul Ramadier, walked out of the Assembly earlier when a Communist Deputy spoke of "the installation of a new Kommandatura in the Chateau de Fontainebleau."

The Deputy, M. Andre Gautier, who sits for the Seine de Marne Department in which Fontainebleau is situated, was speaking in the debate on the installation of the Western Union defence headquarters.

Mr. Gautier described the Western Union defence plan as "a stage in the preparation of war against the USSR." His reference to "a new Kommandatura" was greeted with lively protests from the Government benches.

The cost of installing the Western Union Headquarters is to be advanced by the French Government and later shared between the signatories of the Western Union defence pact.—Reuter.

## Shipping Dispute Talks Resume

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—Shipowners and the American Federation of Labor-Sailors' Union of the Pacific resumed negotiations Monday over a dispute threatening Pacific Coast shipping.

The Federal conciliator, Mr. Omar Hoskins, sat in on the talks. The sailors want increases ranging from \$20 to \$80 a month. Employers have offered increases of from \$10 to \$25.—Associated Press.

## Papers Back House Of Lords Appeal With Funds

London, Dec. 27.—Thousands of pounds are being contributed voluntarily by British newspapers and periodicals to finance an appeal to the highest court in Britain—the House of Lords—against what has been described as a "sag: English film criticism and intimidate English film critics."

The appeal arises from a case between a film critic of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Miss Arnot Robertson, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Two years ago, the company refused to allow Miss Robertson to review their films in London and complained to the BBC that she was "completely out of touch with the tastes and entertainment requirements of the picture-going millions."

Miss Robertson demanded a public apology and compensation on the grounds that a letter sent by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to the BBC was "defamatory."

She sued for alleged libel, won the case with £1,500 awarded as damages, but later lost the decision on an appeal by the film company to a higher court.

One of the two hearings was said to have exhausted Miss Robertson's private resources.

CRITICS' SUPPORT. Aware of the principles involved in the case, fellow critics in sympathy with Miss Robertson launched an appeal for funds to help cover legal fees and enable the case to be taken to the House of Lords.

Mr. Hilton Deane, the honorary secretary of the film section of the London Critics Circle and Fund Treasurer, said: "Judging by the way things are going it looks very hopeful. Counting everything promised, we already have about £25,000 which will roughly cover expenses already incurred."

"Another £23,000 is needed for the House of Lords' appeal." Notice of the appeal must be lodged at the House of Lords by January for it to be considered during the new session.

One of the largest contributions to the fund was £1,000 from the newspaper peer, Lord Kemsley. Four other papers and periodicals each contributed £250 to make up another £1,000. Literary groups and individuals sent smaller amounts.

M.P.'S COMMENTS. The case has already been aired in the House of Commons. A journalist Member of Parliament, Mr. Tom Driborg, speaking at it in a debate on the Government's new Legal Aid and Advice Bill, said:

"As things are, it may clearly be difficult in the future for critics or other writers in similar circumstances to risk bringing libel actions against these opulent and barbarous Hollywood corporations, whoever they may be, who are trying to gag English criticism and intimidate English critics."

"The power crazed vindictiveness of this Callahan kind of organization is most deplorable," he declared.

Members of the Critics Circle, whipping up funds for the Robertson case, have themselves been threatened with libel proceedings by MGM unless they withdraw a letter circulated in an appeal for funds.—Reuter.

## 377 HOLIDAY DEATHS

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The holiday death toll in the United States mounted to 377 on Monday.

Of these, 287 were killed in traffic accidents, 32 persons died in fires. The remainder were from miscellaneous accidental causes, including three frozen to death.

Seven members of one family died in a Christmas day fire which destroyed their home at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Another family of six similarly perished at Barre, Massachusetts. Four members of a family were burned to death at Kansas City. Five negroes perished in a Decatur, Alabama, fire.—Associated Press.

## SCOUTS JAMBOREE

Melbourne, Dec. 27.—Eleven-thousand Boy Scouts from the Pacific countries will attend a pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree which opens on Wednesday at Wonga Park, New Rinkwood, Victoria.

The Jamboree, which will continue until January 9, is regarded as a dress rehearsal for the World Scout Jamboree to be held next year in Auckland, New Zealand.—Associated Press.

## TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME WITH 14 REELS • BLASTING ACTION! VIOLENT LOVE! WILD EXCITEMENT! JOHN WAYNE LARAIN DAY in "TYCOON" with SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE • JAMES GLEASON An RKO's Mighty Technicolor Spectacle Triumph!

NEXT CHANGE—AGAIN TOGETHER! AGAIN TERRIFIC! HUMPHREY BOGART "DARK PASSAGE" LAUREN BACALL in

## POCKET CARTOON



"When I suggested he should go on the fiddle, I didn't mean this!"

## NEAR RECORD BY BERLIN AIR LIFT

Wiesbaden, Dec. 27.—American and British planes on the Berlin airlift carried their second largest tonnage—6,430.4 tons of food, fuel and supplies—in the 24-hour period ended at noon today.

The record tonnage of 6,687 tons was carried on Air Force Day, September 18. With the completion yesterday of six months of airlift, the combined British and American air forces had carried 700,172 tons of supplies to Berlin in 90,840 flights.

During the period, 17 American and seven British airmen have been killed in crashes. Each of the 2,500,000 people in Western Berlin received 600 pounds weight in food, fuel and other supplies.

Soviet Yak fighters did air to air firing practice at five places in the Berlin air corridor today. An official Anglo-American report said the operation was "contrary to Allied agreement."—Reuter.

## DRIVE AGAINST CREEK GUERRILLAS

Athens, Dec. 27.—The Greek Prime Minister, M. Themistocles Sophoulis, today announced a drive against guerrillas in the Peloponnese. Press despatches from Patras said over 100 guerrillas were captured or surrendered in the Peloponnese last week.—Reuter.

## STAR

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon  
December 27 & 28  
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

## SLAVE GIRL

Starting December 29th  
James Stewart Jane Stewart  
"MAGIC BOW"

## COMING TO THE KING'S

The Perfect Murder  
LON DIXEY  
DE MARNEY  
FRANKAU  
DUAL ALIBI

An International Release

Produced by LOUIS JACKSON  
Directed by ALFRED TRAVEL

AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

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## POSITIONS VACANT

TYPISTS, Stenographers, Clerks required. Clerks with knowledge of filing and registry, also of accounting. Applicants to visit in person at Headquarters, Kowloon Infantry Brigade, Whitfield Barracks, between 10 a.m. and noon on 29th, 30th and 31st December.

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